

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19TH, 1884.

No. 38.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Winnipeg, July 18, 1884.

Cleveland and Hendricks have been nominated as presidential candidates by the Democratic convention at Chicago.

Cholera is raging severely at Toulon and Marseilles and is reported now to be in Alexandria.

Judgment has been given in the Ontario-Manitoba boundary award dispute, holding that the award is not binding.

Federal bank has been in difficulty for some weeks, stock selling as low as 32, now quoted at 40. It is believed the bank will pull through.

Ontario conspiracy case is now before a royal commission.

Owing to the refusal of the C. P. R. to pay customs officers extra pay for services out of regular customs hours, trains have been stopped at the boundary, causing great inconvenience and loss to the public. The matter has been settled.

The Greeley Arctic expedition has been discovered off Cape Sabine in Smith's Sound. Seventeen out of twenty-five had starved to death.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 18.

Steamer Marquis has just arrived. The Manitoba is just leaving for Battleford with a load of lumber and shingles. The Marquis had machinery for the H. B. mill here.

BATTLEFORD, July 18.

The three policemen who deserted from Fort Saskatchewan were captured about 30 miles above this place yesterday afternoon and brought in last night. They had evidently had a hard time, having no provisions left.

R. C. McDonald arrived from Swift Current to-day with three loads of express matter. Reports about 150 loaded carts en route.

Mr. H. Gishorne has returned from his trip over the telegraph line to Rolling Hills. He reports the line in good condition to that point.

W. F. King, Inspector of Surveys, returned from Prince Albert to-day.

Captain Derille, Chief Inspector of Surveys, is expected here next week.

The police who went in pursuit of deserters from this place returned yesterday without having found any trace of their men.

Great improvement in crops since last week owing to copious rains, followed by warm weather.

GRIZZLY BEAR, July 18.

Belanger's survey party met a band of Indians on the war-path eight miles east of here. The Indians said they would not molest them this time, but when next time they met they would shoot them. The Indians said there was to be a general war. They did not scare any grub out of the surveyors.

LOCAL.

WEATHER superb.

WHEAT fields in full bloom.

RIVER raised a foot yesterday.

ROADS in vicinity of town first-class.

MOSQUITOES a very poor crop this year.

WHERE is that standard time gun now any way?

BRIDGE across second Rat creek needs attending to.

EVERYBODY and his wife start hay-making next week.

W. TRAIL, H. B. officer, left for Slave Lake Thursday last.

A. McNicol arrived from Calgary Thursday with freight.

STURGEON river mill has cut over 100,000 shingles this season.

BREACHY cattle and pigs trouble the farmers on the south side.

Jos. McDonald left Tuesday for Calgary, freighting for H. B. C.

To be in fashion one must have a land dispute to vindicate.

FOREST ranger Connor has new potatoes weighing half a pound.

PACK cayuse started a small stampede on Main street Thursday last.

THE soul-stirring sound of the tom-tom is sadly missed at present.

BURBANK's river improvement party started down river Tuesday last.

CHIEF Factor Hardisty and son left for Calgary yesterday morning.

PARTI-COLORED gooseberries are the last addition to the fruit market.

The construction of W. L. Wood's new residence began last Tuesday.

THREE rafts arrived Thursday for Hardisty & Fraser and two for the H. B. Co.

R. JAMES left Thursday for Calgary to bring in Major Butler and children.

Caledonian games and "help the tailor" took place Wednesday evening.

THE cable of the lower ferry still lies anchored in the bottom of the river.

D. McLEOP's carts left Wednesday for Athabasca landing with H. B. freight.

THE millman's occupation is like Othello's—where the wild buckwheat climbeth.

BISHOP Grandin, of St. Albert, is at lake Caribou on his annual visit of inspection.

J. HAMELY has taken the road towards Calgary, supposed to be on a mineral hunt.

Do not say your farm; call it your estate, and the government will give you a patent.

ALL town takes his girl—or some one else's—out driving in these nice cool evenings.

THE H. B. Co. have shipped nearly all the northern district supplies during the past week.

THE dentist, as usual, failed to connect by last mail. He may be expected when he comes.

HANEY and Adams, miners, were in town last week. They report mining paying well this season.

THE land office will be opened as soon as Mr. Pearce gets through with the disputed claims.

MOWERS and reapers are scattered promiscuously over town. No family should be without one.

P. OTTAWELL, wife and two children, and Fred Ross, arrived from Calgary per McKernan's team.

COLIN Fraser shot a jumping deer near his residence, about three miles from town, Thursday morning.

REV. J. McDougall and D. McDougall, who were here looking after their claims, left for home Wednesday.

HOLIDAYS were granted to the scholars of the public school from last Monday for a term of five weeks.

J. INKSTER arrived Monday from Calgary, bringing freight for Ross Bros., Oliver, and a buggy for C. Stewart.

THE piston rings of the cylinder in Hardisty & Fraser's mill, burst Wednesday last, giving the hands a holiday.

SOME of the stationary for the land office arrived yesterday; the most important part of the books being still behind.

HUGH McKay has a ewe which has dropped two ewes this year, the first on Jan. 23rd and the second on July 13th.

J. HARNOLD brought as passengers from Calgary Joseph Lantallipe, wife and six children, and Miss Emile Harnold.

LAUDER & FIELDS arrived from Calgary with nine carts and a wagon loaded principally with tin and iron ware for Ross Bros.

J. NORRIS, JR., arrived from Calgary Wednesday with freight, a portion of which is the new machinery of the mining saw.

IN the agricultural petition published last week, the amount given in prizes was placed at \$100 when it should have been \$200.

THE celebrated H. B. flat boats are still under way and likely to remain so, the lumber having been shipped by steamer.

OVER eighty vehicles, besides loose horses, crossed on the ferry saw Wednesday afternoon, all from the south. How is that for a paper town?

THE roof of the H. B. mill is being painted with fireproof paint. Brilliant move, and just in time, as next fire may not leave any roof to paint.

THE pig nuisance is again reviving in town. Kettles to hold large quantities of boiling water are in demand. It would be in order now to establish a pound.

THOS. Smith and C. Fraser returned from their Athabasca trip Wednesday, bringing in a lot of fine fur, and a splendid moose head. They report the roads very bad.

THE correct thing now is to have your old rickety shanty photographed, surrounded by as many of the gentlemen of leisure as possible—particularly as Mr. Soule will be leaving Edmonton about the first of August.

CONSTABLE CHABOT and J. Brazeeu left Saturday for Whitefish lake to bring a supposed lunatic before E. McGillivray, J. P. Victoria, by whom he will be examined, and if committed will be brought to Saskatchewan.

His honor the lieutenant-governor has been pleased to appoint Inspector Griesbach, of Ft. Saskatchewan, an issuer of billiard licenses in and for the North-West territories.

JOHN SINCLAIR lost his valuable horse Rory. The horse threw himself in his stable and received such injuries as to cause his death, which is a serious loss to the Edmonton turf.

J. A. B. MILTON and J. Hayes left for Peace river, Thursday afternoon. Mr. Milton intends taking in a small grist and saw mill this season. Mr. Secord accompanied them as far as Athabasca landing.

FIRST service was held in the new Presbyterian church at Sturgeon river, last Sunday, by Rev. Mr. Campbell. The church is rapidly approaching completion. When finished a formal opening service will take place.

INSPECTOR PEARCE began investigating the disputed claims in this district last Monday. He has heard evidence in some fifty-eight cases so far. The characters of some of the disputants were variously sustained by the witnesses.

MEETING of literary society last Saturday evening at the residence of H. Long, Sturgeon river. A very enjoyable time was spent, the novel feature being the introduction of a question box, the contents of which provoked much merriment. Music on the violin by J. Kelly, Mrs. Long presided at the piano.

C. H. SNOW, in charge of Dominion lands commissariat, arrived from Calgary, Wednesday with 45 carts and some spare horses, loaded with supplies for the various surveyors in the district. He left yesterday for Victoria to bring up surplus supplies left by surveyors last year, which the Government intends selling off here.

CONSTABLES WRIGHT, Hawkins and Davis left for the land of the free—per skiff, down the river—Saturday last at two p.m. Constables Curran and Belcher left in pursuit, also per skiff, at 7 p.m. The deserters were supposed to have five pounds of biscuits only. As the police at Battleford have been notified by wire their chances of escape are slim. They are all new to the country and it is a rather long walk to the boundary line, whereas the Hudson's bay route is not open for passenger travel.

POOR old H. B. Co.! Fire has been a his mill again. It broke out Thursday about one o'clock, catching, as usual, from a spark on the roof and rendering the upper storey unfit for use. The belting was burned, roller melted off the grain separator and the flooring badly damaged. At one time the whole roof was in flames and chances of saving the mill were slim. The men deserve great credit for the active and prompt measures by which they succeeded in quenching the flames. By the time the mill catches fire a few more times measures will be taken to prevent sparks flying.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—L. R. McKee, hereby state that the notice in the BULLETIN of the 12th ult. is a mistake, and that the firm of Woodie & McKee yet exists as heretofore. R. McKee.

TENDERS WANTED—Tenders for the erection of two two-storey frame dwelling houses, one 30x30, will be received up to 1st of August next. Plans and specifications can be seen at Hardisty & Fraser's mill. Tenders must be addressed to D. R. Fraser.

STRAYED into my hand, a low set brown pony—tail cropped—white strip on face—sore back—branded—owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away. JOS. McDONALD, South Side.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned may be found at the house occupied by W. Scott Robertson, Esq., Edmonton, until the 25th July, 1884, and will receive any evidence that may be offered in support of claims to Dominion Lands in the vicinity of Edmonton.

Special appointments for receiving evidence, in disputed cases, may be had for any claim or class of claims, so that all parties interested may be present.

By authority,
WM. PEARCE.



NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

TENDERS

for the following supplies, to be delivered at the Mounted Police Barracks at

FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

will be received by the undersigned up to noon on

THURSDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1884.

BEEF, 15,000 lbs., to be delivered as required, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, commencing 1st July next, and continuing to 30th June, 1885.

(The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breasts trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel, or hook joint.)

POTATOES, 6,000 lbs., to be delivered on or before 10th October.

OATS, 50,000 lbs., to be delivered one quarter during September, and balance during October.

BRAN, 1,000 lbs., to be delivered in September.

HAY, 100 tons (upland), to be cut in July, and delivered, one quarter during August, and balance during September and October.

STRAW, 25 tons, to be delivered during October.

COAL, 30 tons soft, to be delivered during September and October.

CORNDWOD, 150 cords dry, to be delivered during September and following months as required.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to furnish satisfactory securities, and to execute such formal contract as may be desired.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. H. GRIESBACH, Insp.,
Inspector Commanding N. W. Mounted Police, Saskatchewan,
Mounted Police Barracks,
Saskatchewan, 15th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

The Department of Indian Affairs being desirous of having grist mills erected at the following places in the North-West Territories, the undermentioned bonuses will be given:

At a point adjacent to the Indian reserves, Snake Plains, about 25 miles north of Carlton, \$1,500.

At a point adjacent to Onion Lake Reserves, Fort Pitt, \$1,500.

For full particulars apply to the Indian Offices at Regina, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Battleford, Pitt, or Carlson, to any of which acceptance of the terms must be sent on or before Saturday, 31st July next.

Regina, June 30th, 1884.

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,

Opposite Post Office,

CALGARY.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. FRANK OLBRI, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 19, 1884.

NORTH WEST ACT.

The last Canada Gazette contains two very important amendments to the North-West Territories Act, which had not appeared publicly before. At the time of the making of the other amendments to the Act these were not decided upon, and were only inserted at the last moment, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Davin, of the Regina Leader, who was in Ottawa as a delegate from the capital at the time. The clauses Nos. 9 and 10, of the amendments are as follows:—

"9. Any person feeling aggrieved by any conviction or judgment before any Justice of the peace, or a stipendiary magistrate, may appeal to a stipendiary magistrate, and on giving security for the amount of the penalty (if there be a penalty) and costs may prosecute such appeal. The proceedings of practice in the conduct of hearing such appeal to be regulated by reports or orders in writing made from time to time by the stipendiary magistrates of the North-West Territories, or the majority of them, and approved by the Governor-in-Council on the report of the Minister of Justice.

"10. And whereas doubt has arisen as to the power of municipalities, established or to be established in the territories, it is declared and enacted that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council had and has authority to enable municipalities to enforce and collect rates and taxes by ordinance, municipal and otherwise, for purposes to the same extent and in the same subjects of taxation as municipalities in the Province of Manitoba have at the time of the passing of this Act."

That the general ideas embodied in the clauses are in the right direction all must admit, but at the same time there may be, and no doubt, is a difference of opinion as to whether these ideas are carried too far or not far enough. In a country where population is so scattered as in the North-West it is in the interest of justice that cases should be placed in the hands of justices of the peace of much greater importance than in other countries where the more elaborate legal machinery is more easily reached, and at the same time it is advisable that where the issues are important and the justice—who may be men of no great legal training—liable to error, that appeal to a higher court with all that that implies should be allowed. At the same time it must be remembered that the right of appeal may be and frequently is used to defeat the ends of justice, and that while under the exceptional circumstance which exists in a country it should be allowed, its exercise should be carefully restricted to cases of the greater importance, and to cases where questions of law rather than of fact, are to be decided. Whether the justices of the peace are learned in the law or not they are at least supposed to be honorable men—they are not, can easily be removed—and it is in the interests of justice that simple questions of fact should be appealed from their decisions, but rather that there should be no appeal in such cases. The more quickly a case is decided the better for the cause of justice, as long as the decision is right, and to open the door to indiscriminate appeal is to open the door to injustice being done by just so much. If the justices of the peace for the North-West are so lacking in intelligence and honesty as not to be trusted with the final decision of even the simplest questions, either a very bad selection has been made for which the lieutenant-governor, who makes the appointments, is severely censurable, or the North-West as a class are far below the mark in honour and intelligence, which is not the fact.

The clause which so distinctly defines the right of municipalities to tax for municipal purposes is most satisfactory in that respect, and sets at rest the gravest doubts, which existed to such an extent as to make the carrying on of municipalities in the North-West an impossibility. With the simplest possible municipal law, and not the slightest

doubt as to the power of municipalities to tax, there is no impediment whatever to the adoption of municipal government throughout the length and breadth of the territories, wherever and whenever the majority of the people may think fit. At first sight the portion of the clause empowering municipalities to raise taxes for school purposes might be thought to limit the right of levying such taxes to municipalities, but a closer examination of the clause will bear out this view. If that view were correct it certainly would be a grave mistake, as probably the greater part of the schools required now, or that will be required for the next ten years, will be outside of organized municipalities, and it cannot be expected that any time in a country so vast the limits of settlement must always be loosely defined, that municipalities can be extended as to take in all districts requiring schools. Therefore it is necessary that powers given in regard to schools should not be limited to the narrow boundaries of municipalities, but should apply all over the territories. This power has been definitely given by the 10th section of the North-West Act of 1880, and the mention of the powers of municipalities to levy taxes for school purposes is doubtless intended to apply to cases where school districts are situated within the limits of municipalities, and where it is more convenient for them to use the machinery of the municipalities for the collection of their school rates than to organize and apply machinery of their own.

The right of the organization and control of municipal and educational institutions in the North-West should have been conceded to and exercised by the North-West Council long ago. But better late than never. Now that these rights are conceded, at least remains for the council to exercise them intelligently and with regard rather to the special requirements of the North-West than blind to the precedents of other provinces or countries, where not only circumstances are different, but there is a difficulty in shaking loose from old prejudice, the remains of the times before municipal or educational institutions were inaugurated, from which the North-West, in the nature of things, is largely free. But while not merely copying precedent, it will be the part of the North-West, through its Council, to profit by the experience of at least all the localities from which the population is drawn, and by this means and under such exceptionally favourable circumstances, there is no reason why, after a few years experience, the North-West should not be able to present to the world municipal and educational systems at least a little nearer perfection than those of any other portion of the civilized world. That, at least, should be her ambition.

There is a Sunday war of words raging in Winnipeg, and the conflict waxed hot and strong. The champions on each side are the new papers and the ministers, and up to date, so far as can be judged, the ministers have the best of it, their being the side of Sunday observance. But they have an advantage over the newspaper men, in that they can command the ear of the public in church on Sunday, which the newspaper men obviously cannot. And on other days can support their arguments through the columns of the very newspapers who are opposing them. No wonder the latter have been compelled to cave—to speak—under the double-barrelled attack. The point in dispute seems to be whether the Sabbath should be made a day of rest and worship, as held by the ministers; or of rest and recreation, as held by the newspapers. Some pretty hard words have passed on both sides, not the mildest being on the ministerial side, over the signature of "George Bryce."

It can be gathered from Mr. Bryce's letter that he is desirous that no decision regarding the subject which appeared in the Free Press, and which takes in preached words a practically unassailable position on the question. The observance of the Sabbath by resting

was advanced in the interests of mankind, especial mention being made of the poorer classes, such as slaves and the domestic animals. Experience, facts and history prove that it is in the interest of individual man and of the human race that at least every seventh day should be observed as a day of rest. This latter being the case it is probably within the power of legislature and their duty to command and enforce the observance of the day by all classes resting from their labours. While, if the former statement is admitted to be correct it is the duty of every person who believes it to do as directed, by not only refraining from labor himself, but by not allowing any one else to labor in his behalf. This view, of course, effectually bars out Sunday excursions of almost all classes, and more especially those which the upholders of Sunday recreation are most anxious to see allowed, that is by rail and steamer.

The following recommendations in regard to temperance were adopted by the recent General Assembly of the Presbyterian church:—"First—We regard the traffic in strong drink one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of Christianity. Second—The Assembly would hail with gladness the utter extermination of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Third—We commend our people by voice, vote and example to work for the abolition of this great evil. Fourth—We recommend the adoption of the Scott Act as the best available means for the legal suppression of the traffic. Fifth—Thankful recognition is given the good work accomplished by women, and we hope that their self-sacrificing efforts may in future be even more abundantly fruitful. Other religious bodies have spoken in terms equally clear and distinct. A denomination, Catholic and Protestant, to forget their sectional differences and become a unit in speaking and working against this common foe, which desolates thousands of our otherwise happy homes, and which annually erects tombstones with the heart-rending inscription, "Here lies a drunkard." The evils of intoxication are too often slow and invisible, and therefore many people think the cry against it is wholly imaginary and quite uncalled for. The ultimate result of intemperance, viz., drunkenness, debauchery, poverty, mental and physical wreck, are decreed by everybody, even by those who uphold moderate drinking, the prime cause of these ultimate results. If we would avoid the results we must avoid the cause. Here is a young man beginning life with bright prospects, but he indulges in a temperate use of intoxicants. By-and-by he is overtaken and finds himself a wallowing in a drunken state. He immediately denounces himself as a foolish weakling and avows that the like shall never occur to him again. He does not cut off the bad habit, and soon he is wallowing in the mire once more. Why does he not forsake the habit which is ruining him? He has not enough courage to say "No" to the invitations of his companions. He has gone with them so often that he fears their sneers. He desires to be consistent, generous and jolly, and accordingly strends his earnings in treating his fellows. He finds a secret pleasure in drink because his system is abnormal and his taste depraved. Poisonous beverages have caused a thirst for more poison. Wretched man! Only when drink is forsaken can he hope to be what he ought to be, a sober, useful happy unit."

NOTICES.

FOR SALE—A mowing and rake—latest improved pattern—has only been in use ten days—will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at Bulletin office.

LOST—About May 1st, a brown horse with bell on; tail cropped; H. B. brand on left hip; white star in forehead. The finder is requested to return to H. Frazer, Flat Creek, when he will be suitably rewarded.

DENTIST—Mr. Wilson, of Calgary, will leave for Edmonton by the next mail stage, and arrive by the 28th inst. when he can be found in his rooms in the H. B. fort, where he will perform dental operations in a skillful manner. Filling, extracting, etc., done satisfactorily and at moderate rates. W. Wilson, L.D.S.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Big to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a large assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,
STATIONERY, and
BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figure

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,
St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Big to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEST WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

INDIAN CHIEFS.

Sweet Grass, the greatest Cree Chief of modern times, was a man of small stature, below the medium height, and slight build, wiry and active. The appearance of his face was that of a man of strong resolution and kind heart. He was the offspring of a Cree man and a captive woman taken in time of war from among the Flatheads. From his earliest youth he began to rise in the esteem of his people by his daring and successful raids against the enemies of the Cree nation, and especially the Blackfeet. His growth in popularity advanced with his years, until at the dawning of his manhood he had already become the idol of his nation, who, judging from his past record, henceforth looked upon him as their natural leader to victory and triumph over all whom they might go against, either on the war-path or for horse stealing. In this they were not deceived. He was as brave as a lion. His mind was the most fertile on the plains in Indian strategy. His movements were as quick as lightning, so as always to take his enemies by surprise, his onslaughts so desperate that nothing could resist them. Thus among the Crees, notwithstanding some instances of envy and jealousy, he was universally acknowledged to be their foremost man. Another trait of character which contributed greatly to aggrandize this preponderance was his large-hearted generosity. In dividing the spoils he always kept the smallest portion to himself. Whilst his own people were unanimous in their obedience and respect toward him, his enemies acknowledged him to be a magnanimous opponent. He was never known to allow a man without means of defence or a woman or child to be sacrificed when he could prevent it. Thus he snatched from the jaws of death many a one who otherwise would have become the victim of the cruelest barbarity, and this, very often, to the great displeasure of some of his companions. This conduct obtained for him the greatest eulogiums on the part of his enemies, who looked upon him as the most generous chief of the plains. He was always a staunch friend of the whiteman, and did not hesitate to acknowledge his superiority. Being far-seeing, he foresaw that the whiteman was destined to become master of his country, and, somewhat after the manner of a fatalist, calmly submitted to what he considered the inevitable. This accounts, in part, if not in all, for the facility with which he received the treaty in 1876. Being generous himself, he threw himself on the generosity of his white brother, satisfied that the moral virtues of the latter should be in proportion to his other superior qualities. Sweet Grass did not survive this last legislative act long enough to judge whether he was justified or not in his appreciation of the whiteman's integrity. If his manes are conscious of events since that time they must now have arrived at an ominous conclusion. Poor Sweet Grass was accidentally shot by his brother-in-law in 1877. For many years previous he had given up his dissipated life of field-marshal and adopted an exemplary christian life as a member of the R. C. church.

The Blackfoot chief, known by the name of Crowfoot, takes this name not from the bird we call "crow," but from the Crow Indians. His Blackfoot name is Sapo-maxi-ka, which literally means, "The Crow Indian with big feet." This gentleman is the most famous of modern Blackfoot chiefs. He began his career as warrior some time after Sweet Grass, of the Cree nation, but still in time to measure his powers with that of the much dreaded enemy of his people. The two warriors vied with one another for years in deeds of daring and reprisals, and indeed they were enemies worthy of one another, for, as to their moral capacities and dispositions it was hard to discriminate between them. Crowfoot's physical appearance is that of a man of sterling energy and penetrating intelligence. His height is about the medium, of slender and flexible build, a slight stoop forward showing a determination to continue in any undertaking in hand. His features are sharp cut and frank with delicate outlines of the Greek type, small mouth, Roman nose and flashing eyes. When thoroughly acquainted with him one is forced to exclaim: "What a pity that such a man has been deprived of the advantages of education?" He rose to prominence among his people in much the same way as the Cree Chief Sweet Grass—by his ability in war. He is superior to Sweet Grass as an astute legislator, and is probably one of the best Indian orators that ever lived on the plains of the North-West. Like the Cree Chief, he was always magnanimous toward an enemy without means of defence, and is known to have saved many lives which would have been destroyed without his intervention. Crowfoot was always the father of his people. They all looked up to him for guidance, and he guided them in all their movements, settled all their disputes, and paid particular attention to the poor and suffering of his tribe. In this way the obedience and respect shown him were more the result of grateful affection than of admiring awe. He never was an enemy to the whiteman, but always advocated that a respectful distance

of location and intercourse should exist between the latter and the Indians. He acknowledges the superiority of his white brother, but attributes it more to the partiality of chance than to any innate superiority of mind. Although not a Christian, yet he professes unequivocal belief and confidence in the Deity. He looks upon Christianity as something grand on account of its moral teachings, yet he has never been able to grasp the reason why he should become a Christian himself, and Crowfoot is a man who never acts without the impulse of conviction. The whiskey trade carried on among the Blackfeet by the Americans from 1868 to 1874, and then the arrival of the Mounted Police and a promiscuous mixture of whites among them, demoralized them to a fearful degree, the one thing just as much as the other, only in different ways, so that their great chief, unable to resist the tide of moral destruction, was more or less drawn into the vortex. Crowfoot refused to endorse the treaty made at the Blackfoot Crossing in 1877. One of the puppets of the Government signed for him, but Crowfoot refused to touch the pen. Unable to prevent the others from signing he remained neutral. He took the presents, however, and has ever since argued with the Government for the rights of his people. In their fits of dissatisfaction Crowfoot consoles himself with the thought that he has not the responsibility of having sold his country.

REGINA.

North-West Council opened at 2:30 p.m., July third, present the lieutenant-governor in Windsor uniform, including sword and cocked hat; Col. Richardson, Hayer Reed, and P. Breland, appointed members; and McDowell, Prince Albert; Hamilton, Broadview; White, Regina; Oliver, Edmonton, and Turfiff, Moose Mountain. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The lieutenant-governor's speech was very long. It mentioned the memorial of the council at its last session as having received the favourable notice of the federal government, some of the requests having been granted and the others under consideration. Thought any other memorial the council might address to the federal government this year would be attended to satisfactorily. Amendments to be made to the municipal ordinance and the school ordinance to be re-introduced and passed with amendments. More ordinances to be amended and new ones to be introduced. The civil justice ordinance to be amended. Alluded to the excellent crop prospects throughout the North-West; to the liquor question, favoring the licensing of breweries, and to the Indian troubles, denying that any existed or that there was any cause for the rumors of Indian discontent which were circulated. Mr. Reed moved a committee to draft a reply. Mr. Oliver moved in amendment that the address be accepted and laid on the table for the information of the council. If a reply were drafted it would bring on discussion which would waste valuable time without achieving anything. Members who, like himself, did not agree with the statements made in the address, would be compelled to state their views and take up time, when all argument could be as well delayed until the questions alluded to came before the council for action. Mr. Reed said that in moving for a committee to draft a reply he had merely followed precedent. The motion was then carried and the council adjourned until the following day at 2 p.m.

The election of Geddes of Calgary to the council—majority 12—is to be contested by the opposing candidate—Oswald—on the ground of improper voters' lists. Geddes and Col. Irvine are expected from the west on Friday night. Turfiff's majority over Taylor in Moose Mountain was 39. The whereabouts of Col. McLeod and Judge Rolan are at present unknown, but they will doubtless arrive shortly.

The horse-stealing industry is prosperous in the Moose Mountain country. Last week some thieves put up their horses in a livery stable at Moosomin and in the night took their own and all the rest of the horses in the stable away with them. They got clear away with all but one, which was a slow traveller. They left it about seven miles out. The police went from Regina in pursuit, but, of course, without result. Some of the horses were worth \$200.

Regina, July 3rd, 1884.

Rev. A. R. Baird, of this place, delivered an address at Stratford, Ont., June 22nd, on the Edmonton district, which was listened to with attention by a large audience.

This mail brought a copy of the new "Stock Raiser's Journal," of Hamilton, Ont. It is a first-class monthly, price only \$1, and although mainly devoted to stock, does not lose sight of the other departments of the farm. It should receive the hearty support of the farmers of the Dominion.

You might as well try to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soapuds as attempt to do business without advertising.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

Be to thank their numerous customers and friends for past favors, and inform them that they have

MOVED

to the new and commodious premises opposite the BULLETIN office, where they are prepared to supply the public with all kinds of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

Of every description,

BOOTS & SHOES IN ENDLESS VARIETY, ALSO

HATS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL STYLES

AND SHAPES,

which they have just received and are prepared to sell for cash at prices which will

DEFY COMPETITION.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH TWEEDS, FOR

SUITS, ALWAYS ON HAND.

A call solicited.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY

(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

FOR

BARLEY FORKS

HAY FORKS

MANURE FORKS

SHORT & LONG HANDLED SHOVELS

SPADES,

GARDEN RAKES

12 AND 14 INCH BREAKERS

ALSO THE

CELEBRATED HIGHLANDER CROSS PLOWS

AT WINNIPEG PRICES WITH FREIGHT ADDED

Go to

A. MACDONALD & CO

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCULLY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess-street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper work. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN Cabinet Maker and dealer in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery he is prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE, making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

LIVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE—FT. SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE.—Good horses, good rigs, the best attention and moderate charges. Mail stage leaves Edmonton every alternate Tuesday morning, commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morning; carrying passengers and express matter in connection with the Edmonton and Calgary Royal mail line. The undersigned are the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEWART.

HOTELS.

HERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.—Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

E. STICANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

CHURCHES

La

CROCKERY

JNO. A. McDOUGALL & CO.

TUMBER

SHINGLES,
DOORS, SASH.

ALL SORTS OF BUILDING MATERIA

LOWEST PRICES

We are now selling

TWO BANKRUPT STOCKS FOR CASH

Without respect to cost

Send for prices.

No trouble quoting prices.

Parties making large purchases to sell again will secure special prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—On and after the 23rd instant the BULLETIN office will be situated in the building lately occupied by Frank Oliver as a store. The grocery business formerly carried on in this building by Mr. Oliver has been removed to Ross Bro's building directly opposite, where it will be carried on until further notice under the supervision of Mr. Jas. Ross.

NOTICE.—The thoroughbred trotting stable of Hon W. H. BALDWIN will stand to receive mares this season (25th April to 25th June) health and weather permitting, as follows: Monday, Niagara's half-way house for noon to 12.30; Tuesday, Hotel St. Albert; Wednesday, Alex. Cameron's; Thursday, Sturgeon river, for noon, Kelly's, Cut bar lake, over night; Thursday, St. Albert hotel; St. Albert, over night; Friday, Dan Nye's for noon; Saturday, his own stable, Edmonton hotel. Terms for the season \$15 pay at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk. For pedigree see hand bills. DONALD ROSS proprietor.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
 Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A.,
 B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.,
 Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting
 and meeting for the practice of sacred music
 on Thursday evening at 7. During Mr. Baird's
 absence Mr. J. J. Campbell, B. A., will hold
 evening service at 7 o'clock. The Sabbath
 school will meet at 2.30 p.m. as usual.

NOTICES.

ICE CREAM on hand every Saturday afternoon at Mrs. T. Henderson's, Main street, near Methodist church.

BASE-BALL PRACTISE, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, on the race track in rear of the Methodist church. Members of the club are requested to attend. By order. JAS. ROSS, secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The undersigned will be at the Hudson's Bay Co's. Fort for a few weeks only, for the purpose of taking Portraits, Groups, Buildings, views, etc., and will be happy to see all who call. CORNELIUS J. SOULE, Photographer. Edmonton, May 26th, 1883.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—The first outfit of the Massey Manufacturing Co.'s agricultural implements has arrived. Parties who have purchased implements will do well to take them away immediately and save warehousing expenses. Mr. Blake can be found at the Jasper House on Wednesday and Saturday of next week.

CHAMPION.—The French Canadian stallion, of St. Albert, will stand for mares from this date until the beginning of July, health and weather permitting, as follows: At St. Albert Mission on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday; at Edmonton on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms \$10, payable in advance. Service at owner's risk.

FERRY NOTICE.—The ferries on the Hardisty & Fraser's mill are now in running order and prepared to carry passengers and teams at any moment between sunrise and sunset at regular rates, or after sunset and before sunrise at double rates. Tickets for sale at all the stores. Cash or tickets must be paid before crossing, as no credit will be given on any condition after this date. JOHN WALTER, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon
Office first door West of Bulletin build-
ing, Main street, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physic an & Surgeon
Office first building west of school house
block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. WILDAHL, Solicitor of the
High Court of Judicature in Ireland
Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.
GEORGE A. WATSON, Registrar, General

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for

any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon on Newton at All Saints church, or the Hermitage.

tractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop Main

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information.

—
1.
er

fording on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Frank Oliver and Alexander Dunlop, under the firm of "Oliver & Dunlop," at Edmonton,

in Alberta territory was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will henceforth be carried on alone by the said Frank Oliver, who his authorized

receive all credits on account of the said partnership. Dated at Edmonton, aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1884.
FRANK OLIVER, ALEXANDER DUNLOP
Witness: Geo. A. McLeod

1. *Thomson, GEO. A. WALSH.*
